

**Sec. 7. Annual reports from officers of executive department and of public institutions.** The officers of the executive department and of the public institutions of the state shall, at least five days previous to each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports, with his message, to the general assembly; and the governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Const. 1868.

Arendell v. Worth, 125-122; Welker v. Bledsoe, 68-463; Nichols v. McKee, 68-435.

**Sec. 8. Commander-in-chief.** The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 18.

Winslow v. Morton, 118-486.

**Sec. 9. Extra session of general assembly.** The governor shall have power on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the council of state, to convene the general assembly in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

Const. 1868.

**Sec. 10. Officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.** The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the senators-elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.

Salisbury v. Croom, 167-223; State v. Baskerville, 141-811; Day's Case, 124-366; Ewart v. Jones, 116-570; University v. McIver, 72-76; Cloud v. Wilson, 72-155; Battle v. McIver, 68-467; Nichols v. McKee, 68-429; Howerton v. Tate, 68-546; Rogers v. McGowan, 68-520; Badger v. Johnson, 68-471; Welker v. Bledsoe, 68-457; Clark v. Stanley, 66-59; State v. Pender, 66-317; Railroad v. Holden, 63-410.

**Sec. 11. Duties of the lieutenant-governor.** The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless the senate be equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as president of the senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives; and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as governor.

Const. 1868.

**Sec. 12. In case of impeachment of governor, or vacancy caused by death or resignation.** In case of the impeachment of the governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the state, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or in case the office of governor shall in anywise become vacant, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor until the disabilities shall cease or a new governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the lieutenant-governor shall be unable to preside over the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own number president of their body; and the powers, duties and emoluments of the office of governor shall devolve upon him whenever the lieutenant-governor shall, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting governor until the disabilities are removed or a new governor or lieutenant-governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the general assembly, it shall become necessary for the president of the senate to administer the government, the secretary of state shall convene the senate, that they may elect such president.

Const. 1868.

Rodwell v. Rowland, 137-626; Caldwell v. Wilson, 121-476.